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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Germany (Russian Zone) DATE DISTR. 17 Feb 1949

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ARMY

PLACE

The Phosphorous Situation in the Soviet Zone

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The yearly requirements of phosphorous anhydride (P2O5) for the Russian Zone 1. are as follows:

> 40,000 tons P205 for superphosphates 2,500 tons P205 for phosphorous Approx. 750 tons P205 for tribasic sodium phosphate.

The table below represents the exploitation of phosphorous for the Soviet 2. Zone, inclusive of exports to the Western Zones. Dhaanhanana

				Phosphoro	นธ
Product Pr	oduction (in tons	Capacity per year)	Sales		nts Consignee
Crude phosphorous trichlorid	-	2, 500	-	635	Bitterfeld
Pure phosphorous trichloride	480	480	4 56	-	Chemical industry of Western Zones.
Phosphorous pentachloride	36	36	36	-	n
Phosphorous oxychloride	1,800	1,800	380	-	n n
Tricresylphosphate	2,200	2,200	6 00	-	Synthetic materials.
	Trans.		120		
Chemically pure phosphoric a	icid 300	300	300	150	Foodstuffs
Technical phosphoric acid	1,200 (wit	15,000 Chout salts	1,200	540	Buna contacts
Sodium pyrophosphate (acid)	1,800	1,800	1,800	515	Baking powder
Di-ammonium phosphate	1,000	10,000	1,000	242 2,082	Fermentation industry
Tri-sodium phosphate	3,000	3,000	3,000		Water cleans-
CAUTIAL	1				ing.

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- 3. The following comments apply to the above table:
 - (a) Only the requirements for Buna and contacts were considered when quoting the figures for technical phosphoric acid.
 - (b) The needs for pyrophosphate will be largely superfluous after the adipinic acid plant at Leuna has begine touproduce.
 - (c) If necessary, the production of di-ammonium-phosphate can be given up, if superphosphates and ammonium phosphates are used. The capacity for diammonium phosphate can be ascertained with complete exactivede, as ttri-basic sodium phosphate is worked in the same equipment.
 - (d) There is a new process for tri-basic sodium phosphate: decompositon of crude phosphates by nitric acid.
- 4. The phosphorous plant at Bitterfeld.

The phosphorous plant at Bitterfeld was 50% dismantled by March, 1946. In 1947, however, reconstruction work took place and was completed by January, 1948. The capacity is estimated at 3 tons per day (90 tons per month) or 1,080 tons per annum. This, however, is only a rough estimate; it varies between 2½ and 4 tons per day. As there is no sinter plant, lump phosphate (crude) from the U.S.A. or North Africa is needed. Experiments at briquetting have been undertaken (at plants such as Muldenstein tile works) because of the lack of suitable phosphates.

5. The raw materials and power required to produce these 1,080 tons of crude phosphorous are as follows:

Crude phosphates	9,000 tons
Pyrites	3,000 tons
Clay	900 tons
Anthracite	30 tons
Coke	1,800 tons
Kilowatt hours34	4.000.000

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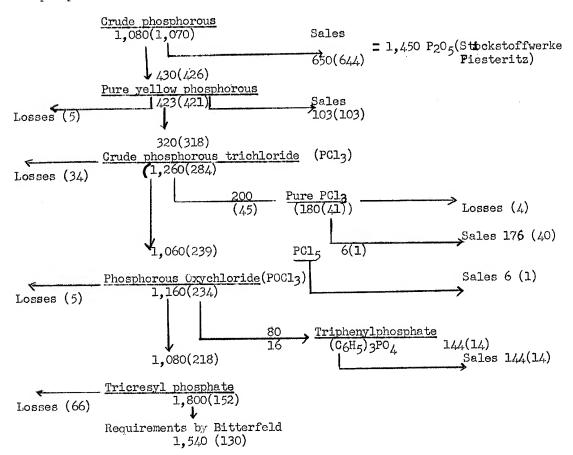
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6. Phosphorous exploitation at Bitterfeld in 1948

The figures in the table below represent tons per year: those in brackets, the phosphorous content:



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